

Saturday, April First, 1916

# INVASION OF ENGLAND IS THREATENED

## Russian Birth Rate Alarms Germany

### INCREASE IN GERMAN BIRTHS SMALL

Seizing of Russian Provinces May Remove Russian Menace Is Belief.

GERMAN BIRTHS BECOME SCARCE

Efforts To Increase the Birth Rate Fail and Government Is Worried.

### WAR PRICES OF FOOD LOWEST IN ENGLAND, CLAIM

Reports Indicate That Vienna Pays Highest Prices of Any City For Food.

GERMAN PRICES AT HIGH LEVEL

### IT IS NECESSARY SAYS GERMAN LEADER

Should Be Trained To Work For the Home and The Nation.

LACK OF TRAINING PROVING HANDICAP

Need Is Great, Says Leader, For Effective Work By Women.

## Pancho Villa, Professional Murderer



The picture on the left is a snapshot, showing the brutal, sensual mouth and jaw, the small, cruel eyes and the general bestial appearance of the real Villa. On the right is a studio picture of Villa in his uniform as a Constitutional officer. Below Villa is seen in the midst of some of his horsemen at a wayride camp.

### PLANS OF GERMAN KNOWN, CLAIM

French Admiral Says Undertaking Would Prove a Complete Failure.

KAISER TO SEND 'ARMY OF 70,000'

Has Only Slow Vessels For Transports and the Force Could Be Intercepted.

PARIS, FRANCE, April 1.—"A German invasion of England must be looked upon as an impossibility," says the French admiral Deguise in Le Petit Journal, but it may be attempted.

"Even if we do not yet know the final plans of a German naval offensive," the admiral says, "we have sufficient reliable information about the preparations which are being made in the retrenched naval camp, the center of which is Cuxhaven, to enable us to draw intelligent conclusions."

"Admiral Tirpitz," we are told, did not want to risk in open battle his high sea fleet, the four squadrons of first-class battleships which must not come out except at a moment of extreme danger, and then preferably only in German waters.

"He was satisfied to let these squadrons paralyze the English home fleets at a safe distance, but he is already ready to risk a fleet of battle cruisers which was defeated by admiral Beatty on Jan. 25, 1915, when the Bleucher went down, but which has now been reinforced by two, vessels three, powerful units of the Luetow type, armed with eight 305 Mm. (12 in.) guns. These six or seven battle cruisers, assisted by a score of lighter cruisers of the Graudenz, Rostock and Stralsund type and a large number of destroyers, are to constitute Germany's active naval force."

"They may perhaps be strengthened by some of the large submarines of about 2000 tons of which Danish telegrams have told us."

Has 70,000 for Invasion.

"Then the gigantic liners will be held in readiness to embark about 70,000 troops, with which Germany hopes to invade England."

"The great question now is whether Germany is really strong enough in human material to permit herself to send nearly two entire army corps across the sea at a very great risk and that at a moment when she seems determined to force an issue on the western front without withdrawing any troops from the Russian front?"

"For the sake of argument let us suppose that Germany has the necessary troops to spare, and let us also for the same reason suppose that in spite of the losses she has suffered she is still in possession of the great number of her liners which are interned in neutral ports, she still has sufficient ships to transport a small army, with all its saddle horses, its wagons, its artillery, and other accessories."

"Even if this be so Germany is faced by the great difficulty which lies in the fact that the convoy thus formed must have an average speed great enough to give it some chance of avoiding being intercepted by the British fleet and either destroyed or dispersed, in spite of the efforts of the faster squadron accompanying it, which is thus deprived of one of its principal advantages, that of mobility."

Only Slow Boats Left.

"It must be remembered that it happens to be the great, fast German liners which have been destroyed or interned. The two great steamship companies still have at their disposal the gigantic slow liners like the America, the George Washington, the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and the Cincinnati. These are, after all, only huge cargo boats."

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BERLIN, Germany, April 1.—The necessity of working for a very material increase of population now as well as after the war is being emphasized all over Germany.

Like a gigantic storm cloud, the rapid growth of the population in Russia is looming up in front of the German people dimming their view of a prospective and glorious future.

For many years German economists have observed with increasing anxiety that while the birth rate remains satisfactorily high in the eastern provinces of Germany, that is to say in the parts inhabited largely by Poles and other Slav races, hostile to German and particularly to Prussian rule, the Germans themselves are slowly becoming barren and that among the educated classes the birth rate is almost as low as in France.

In a recent article Dr. von Cossel, an expert on the subject, says that at the end of the present century Germany will have a population of barely 50,000,000, while Russia will have at least 100,000,000.

Next Take Russian Provinces.

As all attempts to increase the birth rate in Germany have proved futile and as it is not to slow a further decline during the many years of hard times which must follow the war, he declares that the only way to avert the threatened danger may be averted will be by taking away from Russia Finland, the Baltic provinces, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania and the Ukraine.

If this is done, Russia will lose 22,000,000 people and will be forced to turn her desire for expansion towards the east.

It is a question of the children of the boys of the soldiers of the future, and it is easily understood how the calculations of von Cossel, supported by a wealth of arguments, must strike terror into the hearts of the Germans, who, whether because of their higher birth rate, have maintained their superiority over the French and who, because of their military prowess, have had no reason to fear the Russians.

Russia's Birth Rate Increases.

New Russia's military strength is increasing with the increase in her birth rate. The last few months warfare have proved that discipline and order have been established in the czar's armies. The Russian people have realized that this means to their country, and there is no doubt that they will take the lesson to heart.

This must inevitably mean that the Russian army will in a very few years become stronger and more formidable than the German army, and the peace of Germany's present aim in the war—an honorable peace with the western powers and a weakening of Russia—becomes perfectly clear.

Hart von Stricker shows that in the year 1900 there were in European Russia and Finland only 25,000,000 people. In 1910 the number had increased to over 40,000,000, in 1910, to nearly 42,000,000.

In 1915, he says, 50,000,000 of Germans will face 100,000,000 Russians and at the end of the century the figures will be 50,000,000 and 100,000,000, respectively. This means that Germany will be the greatest military power in the world, if she goes out of this war unweakened.

Must Increase Birth.

The future population policy is being eagerly discussed all over the country. It is clear to everybody that, even if the Russian giant is knocked down, he will arise again, and that the peril from the east will increase every year. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, to create a very many, greater surplus of births, to populate Germany as densely as in any way possible, and it may even now be taken for granted that immediately after the war material privileges will be granted to the fathers of large families, as it is already being done in France, while bachelors will be heavily taxed.

LONDON, Eng., April 1.—The people of England claim to have suffered less from the increased cost of living brought on by the war than have the people of any of the enemy countries, although admitting that prices of foodstuffs are higher now than they have been in the memory of the present generation.

The retail rise for January was 11.2 per cent, according to the Board of Trade Labor Gazette, which points out that the upward trend has been in flour and bread, its principal, and in fish and granulated sugar, five per cent.

Bread has reached 31.2 pence, or about 18 cents for the quarter loaf (four pounds) higher than it ever has been in modern times.

The increase in the cost of food comparing February 1 last with a year ago, has been:

Flour	25
Bacon, bread, sugar, milk, and cheese	28
Floor and eggs	15
Butter	12
Dates	10
Margarine	8

Vienna Suffers Most.

Other countries have been hit harder, according to the Gazette, which gives the following comparisons of increases upon pre-war prices:

United Kingdom	47
Belgium	124
Vienna	129

Germany allows only a limited sale at a legal maximum price of what are ordinary every day articles of diet. Thus, the Gazette points out, applies to bread, butter, flour, pork and milk. It says that in Vienna the end of the year brought an easing of some of the advanced prices, partly explained by the fact that in December maximum retail charges came into operation for the first time in respect to bacon and hog's fat.

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS, April 1.—Conscription for women in the latest idea of German feminists. German women have accomplished an amazing amount of work for the fatherland in the present war, but the feminist leaders assert that too much of the work has been ill organized and ill directed.

What is wanted, according to these women, is the introduction of compulsory service for women—not military but home service. Each woman, they say, should spend one year in the latter "teens" learning work which should be useful to the state. At the end of that time she could return to the bosom of her family.

Hampered by Lack of Training.

At a meeting held at Berlin, Dr. Gertrude Bauner developed this idea. She showed how feminine work for the fatherland had been hampered by lack of training and organization, and drew a true picture of what could have been done had the women been called up at the same time as the men, each woman knowing her job and knowing where to go to it. Finally, she urged the advantages in the way of discipline which the men got from their years of service.

"We must be done with dilatoriness," she cried. "Every woman must learn that she owes a duty, not only to her child, but to the child, and not only to the home but to the state, and above all, she must know what to do."

## All His Life Villa Has Been Brutal Assassin, Thirsting for Blood.

PANCHO VILLA has been painted as a sort of Robin Hood, a fighter of the poor's wrongs, a great patriot. He has had the name of a great military leader.

In truth, he is a brutal murderer, ready at all times to slay a man or a woman with his own hands, with a gory record about as long as any in history.

When he came his influence with the poor? Well, it must be remembered that murder does not shock the Mexican, that is, the typical poor, as it does the American. The Mexican cannot understand grace to an enemy. Many of the poor's wrongs are traceable to his merciless conduct toward his foes. He let them live to plague him instead of slaying them to death the first time they come within his power.

Too, too, has a way with the poor. He laughs and jokes with his common soldier. He points to a loose saddle girth and inquires pleasantly whether the soldier wants his horse to go lame and himself to walk. He puts his finger into the common little if he feels hungry. He is a times generous in a small way. He talks loudly about the wrongs of the civilians, as the old Diaz adherents are called.

Then, too, Villa in later years has had the assistance of several shrewd and capable men. He has surrounded himself with a group of men who have known how to make him an international reputation. Clever press agents have been chosen to write and "place" well written literature describing Villa's fight against oppression and his whole-hearted struggle for the cause of the people.

Most of Villa's famous messages to the American people were written by these figures in the background. Villa was intelligent enough to realize the need of this. He was content not to interfere. Like the rising young politician, he cared little how his reputation was made.

Poison as Great Man.

So Villa became the friend of the Americans. He protected them, while others of his compatriots discriminated against them. It was years before even Washington woke up to the true state of affairs.

Then came Villa's great cause of grudge against the Americans. He had consented to the conference of Mexican chiefs proposed by the United States, while Carranza had refused. He recognized Carranza as the recognized Carranza. President Wilson went further. He allowed Carranza to move his troops through American territory, over American railways in pursuit of Villa.

To this and to the American embargo against ammunition to him, while Carranza was supplied, Villa laid his downfall and his reduction to the fleeing head of a small group of bandits. Reduced almost to his original brigandage, he resolved on the Columbus raid.

Hated for Americans.

His motives are not entirely clear. Partly it was hatred of the Americans because he thought they had betrayed him. Partly it was a desire to force Carranza to recognize him as the recognized Carranza. Was there a

further incentive? The effect of the raid really was finally to sweep all American doubts aside and reveal Villa clearly for what he is—a professional murderer.

But the border had never been deceived. It had known him all along. His long record of assassination was familiar to everyone.

Villa's press agents have spread far and wide the tale that he first became an outlaw through killing an officer of this who had outraged his sister. But those who knew Villa in early life say he never had a sister.

Son of a Steadfast.

Villa is the son of a stevedore. He was born in San Juan del Rio, Durango, in 1877, and was working for a rich land owner when Don Pedro Sanchez, a commander of rurales, bribed him to betray Sanchez and took money from the latter's rival, Sanchez beat the youth and for this received a bullet in the back a few nights later, according to one of the accepted stories about Villa.

This, his first murder, Villa was sentenced to death. While in jail a prominent man offered to get him free if he would kill the guardian of two wealthy girls. Villa considered the offer, a man named Pantola, and escaped to Parral.

His next business was stealing cattle for a butcher. In 1902 Villa shot the butcher's partner dead at the butcher's request. Later in the same year Villa and a gang robbed a ranch near Parral, shot the daughter of Innocente Chavez in the leg and wounded an employee.

Robe and Slays With Ax.

In January, 1903, the Villa gang ambushed three men carrying money to a mine, left one dead and not away with the payroll. Villa continued his depredations and in May, 1904, descended upon a ranch near Villa Guzman, Durango. His gang bound the two vaqueros of Amaya, the owner, and then continued on to Amaya's home on the outskirts of Villa Guzman. Amaya's door was opened to the bandits by a young girl, whom they killed with an ax. Put to flight by a policeman, they returned to the ranch and beheaded the two vaqueros.

While trying to escape after this crime, Villa killed a rural leader. The Villa's companions were caught and told his story, while another was slain.

Kills His Host.

For several years Villa was quiet, and then in September, 1908, he attacked the Rancho del Suroeste and the next month burned the court house at Valle del Rosario in order to destroy evidence of his cattle thefts.

In the spring of 1909, the Villa band beat down two Americans near the plant of the Pittsburgh San Jose Reduction company's smelter at San Jose del Silio, Chihuahua, tied their victims and then looted their houses.

In 1910, Villa masqueraded as a cattle buyer and was entertained with six companions by a wealthy rancher, Alexander Stines, near Miquia, Nuevo Leon. Suddenly the bandits attacked their hosts, killed one of Stines's sons and tortured and afterward killed the father to make him disclose the hiding place of his money.

Kills Rural Leader.

Eliseo Becal was a member of Villa's murdering and robbing band for several years. He was caught and after

a year and a half in jail he consented to help catch Villa. Villa heard of this. He had been given a commission in the rurales. The bandit leader sent word to him that his former chief was coming to Chihuahua to kill him.

With two companions Villa rode into the city and found Beca gossiping with a butcher. Villa fired a shot into Beca's back. The latter ran and hid in a ditch, where Villa and his companions found and killed him.

The cold-blooded murders continued after Villa had become a revolutionary leader of a bandit. Manuel Ramos was in charge of the criminal court at Santa Rosalia, and had papers compromising Villa. On capturing Santa Rosalia with his bandits, now insurgents, Villa immediately shot Ramos with his own hand and burned the papers of the court.

Kills Just to Kill.

After the occupation of Juarez by Madero in 1911, Don Jose Felix Madero tried to escape with his savings to American soil. Villa caught him and killed him, the story goes.

On November 15, 1912, Villa entered Juarez with a victorious army and put 25 prisoners to death. Time and again Madero and other more moderate leaders had rescued intended victims from the monster's clutches, when he was operating in the name of Madero.

He was especially cruel to the "Colo-rados," or followers of Orozco. These men had revolted against Diaz and Carranza, and Villa, calling himself a bandit and refusing his assistance. In July, 1912, Villa defeated a command of "Colo-rados" at Nueva Casas Grandes and ordered the captured dead and wounded in one vast

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## Irish Bishops Issue Patriotic Appeals

Till the Fields, Fight For Them, Plea

DUBLIN, Ireland, April 1.—The Irish Roman Catholic bishops, in their Lenten pastoral letters, direct attention to the necessity for thrift and for raising as much foodstuffs as possible on the farms. There are frequent allusions to the war in the pastorals, the more emphatic exhortation to recruiting appearing in the letter of the bishop of Tuam, Dr. Healy, who hopes that while the people will till their fields they will also be ready to fight for them against all comers, especially against the Germans. "Irishmen are able to fight," he writes, "as they have well proved on every battle front in Europe. They do not want their fertile acres seized by the foe. What is to save them but the strong arms and courageous hearts of the Irish people and their allies?" He hopes that they will rally to the flag, "not by compulsion or coercion, but from a sense of duty as becomes free men."

Cardinal Logue speaks of the war as "not only the greatest and most destructive war in history, but a war that seems to have stirred to their lowest depths the worst and most depraved of human passions. Men, old and young, helpless women and innocent children, often in their beds at night, are made victims of a cruel and terrible death."

The bishop of Limerick in his pastoral predicts that the war will leave the world in a condition of direst poverty, and speaks of the stern which will break over European society when the war is over. "If anyone thinks," he says, "that the millions of working men trained to arms in Europe will settle down peacefully to starvation at the end of the war in order to help to reassemble fortunes for their 'betters,' he may have a rude awakening."

## German Military Power Still Strong

Allies Are Deceiving Selves, Claim

BERNE, Switzerland, April 1.—An officer of the Swiss general staff, who has been on the front of the German army almost constantly since February, 1915, says:

"Day after day the French and English newspapers assure their readers that the collapse of the military power of Germany is only a question of a very short time. Nothing could be further from the truth than this claim, and I cannot see what the allies hope to gain by such self-deception. I have not only seen the conditions at the German fronts, but also throughout the empire and I know that Germany still has almost unlimited reserves. On my journeys through the different parts of the country I saw hundreds of thousands of soldiers who were either home on furlough or have not yet been at the front. In the garisons there are as many men as in time of peace and the general staff is always able to send fresh troops to theaters of war in the east and west."

"The German losses have undoubtedly been very great. At least 1,500,000 men were killed or permanently disabled to February 1, but the empire still has between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 in the field, and the reserves can safely be estimated at 4,000,000. To talk of the military exhaustion of Germany is foolish and will not win the war for the allies."

## Many Jewish Educators Give Lives For Germany; Now Boys Are Volunteers

Berlin, Germany, April 1.—The Jewish Teachers' seminary in Cassel recently held a special examination to ascertain how many members of the junior classes could be used to fill the places of the many German Jewish school teachers who have been killed on the different theaters of war since nineteen students qualified and were at once assigned to as many schools.

The number of Jewish educators who have given their lives for the fatherland is very large and comprises teachers of elementary schools, and high school and college professors. Among the killed are over 40 alumni of the Cassel seminary.

## Vienna Smokers Take to Pipes, Have No Cigarets

Vienna, Austria, April 1.—Owing to the shortage of cigarettes and cigars, the people of Vienna are taking to smoking pipes, which have never before attained any considerable popularity here. For some time past, it has been practically impossible to get cigarettes in Austria, although the supply for the army seems unlimited.

## TURKISH CROWN PRINCE'S DEATH WAS BY DESIGN

Opposed War, Was Assassinated to Prevent Succession to Throne.

ORDNANCE OFFICER DEALS DEATH BLOW

PARIS, France, April 1.—The question whether the death of the Turkish crown prince Yusuf Izzeddin was suicide or assassination is no longer open to doubt, according to an authority here on Ottoman affairs, who says:

"The prince was assassinated on the first of February in his palace of Zindaghi-Ceylan by his ordnance officer, Hassan Bey."

"Long before the war," this authority says, "when Enver Bey succeeded in having a crown council instituted for him, prince Yusuf was condemned to die. Since the war began he had been more than ever eliminated from all influence."

"When the Sultan fell ill during the summer of 1915, the eventuality of the accession of the prince preoccupied the committee of Union and Progress. His hostility to the war had been unopposed; his accession to the throne meant the opposition of the monarch to the projects of the government and menaced its existence."

Plotters Confer.

"One evening in the committee of Union and Progress were secretly assembled in the house of the Sheikh Uli Isah, Ismail Effendi, Enver Bey, Talaat Pasha, Mehdi Bey, the prefect of police, Hussein Djahid, vice president of the chamber, and Behmeddin Chakir, private physician of the prince, were present. Hussein Djahid called attention to the difficulty of Turkey's situation at the time, deprived of all means of receiving its supplies of ammunition and consequently anxious as to the developments of the Dardanelles campaign. In those circumstances he pointed out the necessity of the prince's removal, known to have been opposed to the war might be useful in obtaining a favorable peace from the allies. Others present expressed the same view. It raised a lively opposition, voiced by Enver Pasha. To leave the way to the throne to Yusuf meant, he argued, the committee a master, he argued, the second heir, prince Wahid Eddin, he observed, nourished no better sentiments toward the committee, but it was impossible to suppress everyone in the palace and the death of Yusuf Izzeddin must certainly prove a salutary lesson."

Decide to Kill Prince.

"The deliberators separated without taking a decision but they met again (Continued on Page 10.)